

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 5.

McGreevy and Connolly were released last Thursday.  
Four hundred insurgents were killed in a battle in Buenos Ayres.  
The Danbury News man, whose fun contained the continent, is dead.  
Sir Oliver Mowat has declared himself in favor of granting the suffrage to women.  
Four hundred and fifty men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Shanghai.  
W. G. Campbell of Oakland, California, has recruited a number of Canadians out of large amounts.  
Lieutenant governor Mackintosh denies that he is going to Ottawa to talk with the government on the school ordinance.  
Gladstone has resigned the premiership and Lord Rosebery has accepted it. Gladstone will remain in the cabinet for a time.  
J. R. Nell, member of the Northwest executive, says that the mere fact of a request coming from Ottawa that premier Hamilton amend the school ordinance so as to take over difficulties there, makes it impossible for him to do so.

## LOCAL.

J. Walsh will ship \$550 worth of for on Tuesday's train.  
J. Brown of Red Deer sold a small lot of potatoes to J. Walsh on Friday for \$25.50.  
D. McNamara arrived from Innisfail on Thursday's train, on a visit to his brother P. L. McNamara.  
The public schools open at 9 o'clock since March 1st instead of half past nine as during the winter.  
Mrs. G. J. Welborn has started a kindergarten school at her residence near the public school.  
South Edmonton Methodist church gives a concert on Tuesday evening, March 13th in aid of the church building fund.  
Friday's train did not get away from Edmonton until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to some accident to the boiler of the engine.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Taylor and child left for Saddle Lake on Friday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ross. They will return about Thursday next.  
A joint meeting of the council of the board of trade and the town council was held on Friday evening in the council chamber to discuss the bridge question.  
O. F. Brock sold two lots of furs on Friday. One lot was purchased by Jas. Walsh for \$120, and the other by W. B. Stennett for \$355.80. Mr. Brock leaves for home today.  
CALGARY TRIBUNE: Geo. Watson, advocate of Innisfail, has been laid up in the Holy Cross hospital since Saturday last. His physicians expect he will be able to resume work this week.  
A serious change in the weather took place on Thursday night last. About twelve o'clock a cold wind came up which continued most of Friday. Saturday was calm, clear and bracing.  
A young people's union in connection with the Baptist church has been formed. C. M. Woodworth, president, and Robbie Macdonald, secretary. Meetings are held in the church on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.  
Three new officers have been appointed to fill vacancies in the N. W. M. P., namely: Capt. E. Gilpin Brown and Lieut. Colonel William Williams, to be inspectors and Dr. G. Pearson Bell of Qu'Appelle assistant surgeon.  
The series of Gospel meetings held in Poplar Lake school house during the past three weeks by Pastor A. Macdonald was brought to a close on Friday evening. The meetings were well attended and great interest was manifested.  
CALGARY TRIBUNE: "J. J. Morgan the recently appointed assistant of the principal Mr. McGill in the high school department of four public schools, is a graduate in arts of Victoria university, and holds a first class professional teaching certificate for the Northwest Territories." Mr. Morgan has evidently struck the job he has been working toward for lately.  
One day last week was two children, one of W. J. Richardson and the other of Jas. Huff, were playing together in a large box full of lumber belonging to Jas. Larose, hauling a heavy log sleigh, ran away and the horses, passing one on each side of the box in which the children were, drew the sleigh over it. The children crouched down on the bottom and escaped the frame work of the sleigh. They were slightly bruised and badly frightened, but not seriously injured. Their escape was almost miraculous.  
BRIGADIER MARGETTS of the Salvation army arrived on Thursday's train and was met at the station by the Edmonton detachment, officers and soldiers, in strong force and escorted to the Methodist church where an enthusiastic Salvation meeting was held, the audience crowding the building to the doors. On Friday afternoon a meeting was held as announced at J. Price's, Belmont, but owing to the stormy weather there was not as large an attendance as otherwise would have been.  
The regular monthly meeting of the Edmonton curling club was held in the office of the Edmonton real estate and investment company limited on Friday evening last. M. McCauley in the chair. A communication was received from the Regina club, inviting Edmonton to take part in the bonspiel to be held there on March 6th, 7th and 8th, and stating that the C. P. R. would give half fare rates. Owing to the impossibility of reaching Regina in time for the bonspiel it was decided to decline the invitation. The committee of management reported verbally on the protested game between the ranks of Rev. D. G. McQueen and F. A. Osherson in the hospital for the president's medal that the matter be referred to the club. The report was referred back to the managing committee with instructions to decide the point according to the rules of the constitution. On motion it was decided to levy an assessment of \$1.00 additional on each member.

## BRIDGE MEETING.

The meeting called for Saturday night by the mayor at the request of the town council to discuss the question of sending a delegation to Ottawa to press the claim for a bridge across the Saskatchewan at Edmonton was held in the council chamber and was largely attended. Mayor McCauley was elected chairman and St. Geo. Jellett secretary.  
The chairman explained the object of the meeting. A number of efforts had been made in the past to bring to the attention of the government the advisability of constructing a bridge at Edmonton. A number of petitions and delegations had been sent to Ottawa on the subject with the result that an engineer had been sent and a survey of the site made. An estimate of the cost had also been given, and this had been placed at about \$300,000. Some time ago the town had offered to contribute \$20,000 towards the cost of the bridge, provided construction was proceeded with at once. As construction had not been proceeded with, this offer was no longer binding, and as the town had since incurred large and necessary expenditures in the way of street improvements, fire protection etc., it might not be advisable to renew it. The meeting had been called chiefly to consider the advisability of sending another delegation to Ottawa on the matter. The town council did not like to take upon itself sole responsibility for the necessary expenditure, and wished to be guided in the matter by the citizens. The government at Ottawa was being pressed from all sides for money for public projects, and unless Edmonton was prepared to press its claims as strongly as possible it could only expect to be pushed aside in favor of those who did. It was also considered desirable to discuss the division of the electoral and judicial districts with a view of bringing this matter also before the attention of the government.  
Dr. Wilson said his views on the bridge question were well known. We wanted the bridge, and the more we kept at the government the sooner we would get it. He believed that now was the time to strike and to strike hard. Whatever was the decision of the meeting he would agree with.  
D. Maloney of St. Albert, said that all the people were interested in the bridge question. A delegation was the only way to influence the government. He considered that the town should not be called upon to pay \$20,000 towards the construction of a bridge that was for the benefit of the country at large. A delegation should show the government that it owes this country a bridge. While other parts of the country along the Saskatchewan coast the country millions at the time of the rebellion, this district had stood loyal, and its claims for necessary improvements should have received much earlier consideration. The district was entitled to a railway bridge and should stick for it. We should send a delegation that would not take no for an answer. Regarding the division of the constituency he was certain that the part of the constituency north of the Red River was much larger than many eastern constituencies and was fully entitled to a member. He believed that Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, would be in Ottawa shortly, and he would do all in his power in support of the bridge.  
The chairman mentioned that Bishop Grandin would be in Ottawa about the 10th instant.  
T. G. Hutchings, president of the patrons of industry said he thought the people of the Edmonton district had every reason to demand a bridge as a right. They had pioneered this country, opened it up and developed it and they were justly entitled to such public improvements as the circumstances of the country rendered necessary. He did not think the town should be called upon to pay towards the construction of a bridge. The people had incurred heavy expenditures in making town improvements, and should not be called upon to make further expenditures for a bridge which would be for the benefit of the whole country. He was sure the farmers of the country would strongly support the bridge project but could not promise any financial assistance to the proposed delegation as there was not sufficient time to get the views of the farmers on the subject. He thought Northern Alberta was entitled to representation at Ottawa; and a delegation should go down not to ask favors but to demand rights.  
A letter was read from F. Fraser, Times, Fort Saskatchewan, in which he regretted his inability to be present, but set forth his views. Briefly he considered that it would be a scandalous shame to make the town of Edmonton pay any part of the expense of a bridge. That as the government had erected expensive bridges at Battleford, Calgary, Lethbridge, MacLeod and other places where bridges were not needed nearly as much as at Edmonton they should not discriminate against this place any longer. That it would not be long before Edmonton would be paying a larger share of the revenues than any other place in the Northwest. That Northern Alberta had less government money spent in it than any other part of the Northwest of equal area and importance, and finally that the town of Edmonton should not be compelled to pay for what would be for the benefit of the whole country. (Applause.)  
J. R. Brenton said the government had spent no money here except a few dollars in putting up the house lot brick building I ever saw. The country was entitled to a bridge and should have one at government expense.  
A lengthy resolution was read by the secretary which declared that the bridge was a public necessity in the interests of the general development of the country, and requesting the government to provide for its construction at an early date. This resolution was moved by T. G. Hutchings, seconded by D. Maloney and carried unanimously.  
It was moved by John Cameron seconded by W. Johnstone Walker that Mayor McCauley and G. R. F. Kirkpatrick be a delegation to go to Ottawa to press the bridge question and that the town pay the expense.  
F. Marriaggi thought the delegation should be more representative of the country

rather than solely of the town. If the town sent one delegate and a delegate were sent from St. Albert and Fort Saskatchewan respectively the delegation would have more influence with the government as representing the district at large, and the interests of the town would be just as safely guarded, for the two outside delegates could not work to have the bridge anywhere else than at Edmonton. Under these circumstances the government would have less excuse to claim assistance from the town of Edmonton than if the delegation only represented the town.  
N. D. Beck asked if funds would be available to send the larger delegation proposed by Mr. Marriaggi.  
The chairman replied that if the larger delegation were deemed necessary the funds would be forthcoming.  
James McDonald said it would be impossible to get a more representative delegation than the one proposed. The mayor of the town was an old resident, well acquainted with the country and a man in whom the people of both town and country had confidence as shown by the positions of honor and responsibility which he had been elected to by them from time to time. Mr. Kirkpatrick, as manager of the only chartered bank here, represented the business interests of the district at large as no other man was in a position to do. He was a member of the conservative association and consequently would see the government as a friend, he was a member of the council of the board of trade and a ratepayer and officer of the town. He thought nothing would be gained by increasing the numbers of the delegation and also the expenses. Generally in such cases an increase of numbers meant a decrease of efficiency. As for St. Albert he thought that settlement could not have a better representative than Bishop Grandin, who it had already been announced would be present to assist the delegation.  
T. G. Hutchings said if the town was putting up the money it should send the men.  
T. W. Chalmers moved that Dr. Wilson be one of the delegates instead of Mr. Kirkpatrick as he would represent the country better.  
W. Felders seconded.  
J. R. Brenton spoke in opposition to Dr. Wilson.  
F. Oliver said it might be advisable, in securing all the backing possible for the delegation, to find out the feeling in South Edmonton. Although the interests of Edmonton and South Edmonton might be opposite on every other question they were certainly the same in regard to a bridge. The construction of a bridge would give a fixed value to property on both sides of the river at this point which it did not now possess, and would firmly establish this point as the site of the future great city of the Northwest.  
N. D. Beck thought it likely that the owners of the South Edmonton town site would give substantial assistance to the object of the delegation.  
A. D. Osborne thought that the farmers, who were interested in the bridge quite as much as the town, should send a delegate of their own.  
W. Johnstone Walker supported the motion which he had seconded. It would be very difficult to get two more representative men than Messrs. McCauley and Kirkpatrick. Both were men of great ability and influence. He did not think it necessary to go outside the city for delegates, especially as Bishop Grandin's presence and influence was already promised.  
Murdoch McLeod of Belmont, said that as a property holder in South Edmonton he had no doubt the people of that place would do everything possible to assist the bridge project.  
R. Dinwiddie of East Edmonton said that not only the business men of South Edmonton but the farmers on the north side generally were interested in a bridge at Edmonton. They were compelled in the ordinary course of business to visit Edmonton from time to time and a bridge would be appreciated by them as a great convenience and an assistance to the general development of the country.  
A ballot was taken to decide whether Mr. Kirkpatrick or Dr. Wilson should be a delegate with Mr. McCauley. J. A. McDougall and A. Taylor were appointed scrutineers.  
The result of the ballot was 42 for Kirkpatrick and 41 for Wilson. The chairman then declared Mr. Kirkpatrick elected and the meeting adjourned.

## Stock Taking Sale!

Previous to taking stock I will endeavor to clear out several lines of goods not exactly staples, in some cases at cost and in others at an advance of  
**5 Per Cent on Cost.**  
Some lines of staples in which I am overstocked I will offer at the same terms. The following are the principal drives:  
Underclothing, 150 suits at \$1.40 per suit.  
75 " " \$1.75 " "  
200 pairs pants—see them—all marked in plain figures.  
25 Elder Down Quilts at Cost.  
Feather Pillows at Cost.  
12 dozen Men's Shirts assorted.  
All Wool Tweed Suits, Men's \$6.75 to \$9.00.  
4 Grey Gout Robes at Cost.  
4 Overcoats at Cost.  
And other bargains in Dry Goods.

## BOOTS and SHOES.

100 pairs long boots at very close prices.  
50 pairs old stock but good as new, at cost.  
10 per cent discount on all other Boots and Shoes.

## TEAS! TEAS!

Having bought out the stock of Wilkie & Dickson at 85 cents on the dollar, which included \$100 worth of Tea, I will give my customers the advantage of this—special quotations to large consumers. The above stock also contained enough Toilet Soap to supply Alberta, this I will close out at 5 per cent on cost—Special prices to hotels, etc.

## SEE THE PRICES.

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

## H. Wilson, SOUTH EDMONTON.

MRS. O. H. BUSH,

## Millinery & Dress-making,

Fancy Goods of all kinds. Fancy work made to order. Stamping done. Prices marked. Terms cash.

## Moore & Macdowall (LIMITED)

Office Lafferty & Moore's Bank Prince Albert and Edmonton

Lumber, Shingles,

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A large selection of

## WINTER HATS

—at— Miss Charbonneau's Latest Styles.

Lowest Prices Ladies and children's wools, and also hosiery. All kinds of Fancy work on hand and made to order.

## EDMONTON DYE WORKS

—Birchler & Mayerhofer— PROPRIETORS. No 1 Electric Light Works. All orders promptly attended to and first class work guaranteed.

## P. Heimnck & Co.

Agents for the sale of town lots on Huxion's Bay Company's Reserve.  
Ross' Estate.  
Methodist Mission Estate.  
McDonnell Estate.  
Pritchard Estate.  
Sub-division of River Lots 12 and 14.  
Choice business lots on Main Street.  
Well established General Store doing a splendid business.  
Coal Claim for sale, 40 acres, only 2 1/2 miles from railway, known as "The White Mud Mine."  
LAND SCRP BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
P. HEIMNCK & CO.,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

## On Hand

The undersigned has opened up a Flour & Feed store next door to E. Raymer's, opposite the Bulletin office, and will keep constantly on hand a full line of The Edmonton Milling Co's. Flour, also Bran, Shorts, Chop feed etc. Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, &c.

Prices astonishingly low for Cash.

Free delivery to any part of town.

## WM. RITCHIE.

## LaRue & Picard



Have just received a large assortment of Men's, Youths, Boys and Children's Spring Clothing in all the leading styles and shades.

WALK UP STAIRS AND EXAMINE THEM.

We have also a Tailoring Department in Connection with our establishment.

Come and see us.

## LARUE & PICARD.

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Office—Wheeler Avenue, South Edmonton.  
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**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
R. MCKERNAN,  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES  
SOUTH EDMONTON.

### WE WILL PAY

**55 Cents CASH**  
FOR NO. 1 HARD WHEAT  
The Edmonton Milling Co'y,  
Limited.

## SURVEYING, & C.

The following are the charges for running lines on Sections, and locating corner posts, parties paying all expenses and assistance required—  
For Quarter Section and locating Corner Post, \$5.00  
For each Quarter Section, when 4 1/2 in in one section, each, 2.00  
When two Quarter Sections join, held by different parties, each, 3.00  
When two Quarter Sections or portions of a section join and held by the same party, 5.00  
When Surveyor finds his own help at any place, expenses, per running mile, 5.00  
Government Sections located on irregular Townships.  
Plans of country road and other bridges with estimates furnished, general surveying and engineering on the most reasonable terms.  
Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.

Edw'd C. Dawson, B.C.E.,  
Surveyor, &c.

Office—South Edmonton, Alta.

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In the vicinity of the Railway Station,  
**FOR SALE.** APPLY TO  
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Real Estate Agent, Hotel Edmonton, opposite Railway Station, or to  
OSLER, FARMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### \$100 REWARD.

LOST Between Edmonton and South Edmonton on road to Upper Ferry crossing on Thurs. May 1st, 1894, a fine black, cross-eyed spaniel, set with pearls. Finder will receive above reward on leaving house M. BELL & CO. F.C.R.

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## "Desperate Battle for Souls."

BRIGADIER MARGETTS

of the SALVATION ARMY will visit Edmonton on March 2nd, 3rd, 4th, & 5th.

FRIDAY NIGHT 7 P. M.—"Grand welcome meeting"  
SATURDAY NIGHT 7 P. M.—"Communion of Soldiers."

SUNDAY—Knee Drill at seven a. m.  
Special Holy Communion at eleven a. m.  
Free and Easy at three p. m.  
Special Salvation Meeting at eight p. m.  
Silver collection at the door.

MONDAY NIGHT—The Brigadier will lecture on the Salvation Army work, and present colors.  
Admission at the door 10c.

Come one. Come all.



# THE SINGLE TAX

The Regina council which lately adopted the so-called single tax system of municipal assessment provided by an ordinance of the Northwest assembly passed at its last session, has seen fit to abandon it without attempting to give it effect. What were the reasons for this change of course have not yet appeared, whether it was dissatisfaction with the principle of the system or with its working details. The BULLETIN is of opinion that however faulty the details of the scheme may be—and that they are already faulty must be apparent to anyone who carefully reads the ordinance—they are not less so than the principle upon which the ordinance was supposed to be based, that is to say the principle of wholesale exemption from taxation. The object of taxation is to raise money for expenditure on purposes which shall be for the public benefit. As the expenditure is for the benefit of all the revenue should be raised from payments by all. In other words, every dollar of wealth in the community should contribute an equal proportion to the expenditures made for the benefit of the community. This of course carries with it the principle that where special benefits are received special taxation should be levied, but distinctly cuts out the principle that any part or form of wealth should be relieved from payment of its share of public burdens. Of course this principle does not prevent the giving of specific exemptions where stress of circumstances require it, but to grant specific exemptions for specific purposes only establishes the more clearly that there should be no general exemptions such as are contemplated under the single tax system. That the system of exemption of church property from taxation is a crying evil wherever it exists, and that the greater the exemption the greater the evil, is well known. The freeing of a large share of the wealth of a town from taxation simply throws that much greater burden upon the remaining portion of the wealth. Any person knows that a burden unequally distributed or unevenly balanced is much harder to bear than the same burden evenly balanced. So a system of taxation which relieves one form of wealth in the municipality from taxation takes nothing from the weight of the burden that must still be borne, but by making the balance uneven practically increases its weight. Just how the principle of exemptions of all improvements on property from taxation would work in a town may be easily seen. A owns a lot on Main street on which he has a four thousand dollar building in which he does a \$20,000 business. B owns the adjoining lot on which he has a \$200 building and in which he does a \$1,000 business. Under the single tax system B would pay the same amount of taxes as A. It is quite evident that he cannot and therefore must go out of business. And yet B's business might be a very desirable business to have in the town and if honestly conducted might be of more benefit to the town than A's if it was dishonestly conducted. This it is plain to be seen would not be taxation, it would be robbery, or rather mere wanton destruction. Under the present system the man who was doing the large business, whose customers were using the streets and sidewalks to a greater extent than those of his neighbor, for whose benefit expenditures for fire protection and electric light were chiefly incurred, pays proportionately towards these expenses as he should. It is said on behalf of the single tax system that the man who puts up a good building should be encouraged to do so by being exempted from taxation on it and not be taxed for his enterprise. If he put up the building as a philanthropic enterprise this argument would no doubt hold good. But when he puts up the

building solely for his own profit and when the erection of that and such buildings is alone what renders town taxation necessary—for without buildings there would be no town—there is no reason why he should not pay proportionately to the wealth invested in the building towards the expenses which the building makes or helps to make necessary. An objection that is made to the present system of taxation and in favor of the single tax is that under the present system the taxes paid by improvements on property help to increase the value of unimproved property. This evil can be remedied better by levying a special tax on the unimproved property for the purposes by which it is particularly benefited, than by going to the other extreme and committing the equal injustice of exempting improvements on property from expenses only rendered necessary by the existence of the improvements. By means of a frontage tax unimproved property can be made to pay its fair share towards those improvements by which it is particularly benefited, while also paying its share to the general burden of expenditure according to its value. Besides its provisions for exempting improvements on property from taxation the ordinance contained provisions to levy many varieties of business taxes, which were really attempts to find a workable substitute for the present income tax provisions, which generally rest as a dead letter. There is no doubt that on account of the inefficient means taken to enforce income tax a great deal of business is done in our towns that should assist in paying the taxes of the town which pays no tax. Owing to the difficulty or impossibility of finding out the actual amount of business done for the purpose of taxing it proportionately, the ordinance proposed to levy a specific tax on a series of such taxes. It is altogether desirable that those who now escape taxation should contribute their proper share, and in so far as the ordinance attempted to reach this end it was in the right course. But it was a strange set of provisions to find in an ordinance that was avowedly for the purpose of adopting and enforcing a tax on land only, and shows clearly the weakness of the theory—when it comes to be put in practice—that only land should be taxed.

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Across from J. A. McDougall's Store,  
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Carriage, Sign and House painter.  
Kalsomining, and Paper Hanging, Decorating, Graining, Etc., Etc.,  
Shop opposite Ross Bros. Edmonton.

A Chance to Improve Your STOCK.

**Mr. Joseph Reid,**  
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MORDEN, MANITOBA,  
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Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,

Also a few good Bulls in lots from one to a cow load. Send your orders at once and give me a chance to select from the choicest herds in Eastern Ontario. All kinds of stock furnished in bulk from one dozen to one thousand head.

All orders promptly attended to. Address  
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Complete Stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Soaps, Perfumes and Druggist Sundries now on hand. Dispensing a specialty.

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BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.  
All kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Etc.  
SEWING MACHINES,  
Piano Tuning a Specialty.  
JASPER Avenue.

IF YOU WANT.  
**A GOOD IGAR**  
— GO TO —  
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A limited quantity of oats taken in exchange for lumber.  
MOORE & MACDOWELL  
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**50,000 BUSHELS**  
— OF —  
**Oats, Wheat**  
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Highest cash prices paid.

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**F. Fraser Tims,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER.

AGENT FOR  
Several Fire Insurance Companies.  
Insurance effected in Town or County at lowest rates.  
MANAGER FOR  
Fort Saskatchewan Townsite property.  
Price of Lots from \$30 to \$200.  
Free site given to Roller Process flour mill, or other manufacturing industry.  
Business men looking for openings will find this good point.  
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.  
Improved and Unimproved farms close to the Townsite.

NOTE.  
Fort Saskatchewan is situated on the Banks of the North Saskatchewan River, and is the centre of the whole District of Edmonton, which is supposed to be the best agricultural and stock raising District in the whole Canadian Northwest, and has the Beaver Hills as a background, making it the most picturesque townsite in the West.  
Anyone visiting Northern Alberta, should come and see  
**Fort Saskatchewan**



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COFFINS, CASKETS, AND FUNERAL FURNISHINGS kept on hand.  
CHARGES MODERATE.  
Next door west of McDougall's store.  
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PAID FOR  
Spring Rye, Timothy Seed,  
Flax Seed, Potatoes and  
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At the Edmonton Flour, Feed and Seed Store.  
Free delivery. Telephone connection.  
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I am now selling watches from \$4.00 upwards.  
A fine alarm clock only \$2.00, warranted for one year. Also 1 and 8-day striking clocks from \$3.00 to \$40.00.  
A fine line of Jewelry and Silverware at Eastern prices.  
Wedding rings, Gem rings always in stock.  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Etc., repaired and guaranteed.  
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**15 % Discount AND upwards ON ALL Cash Sales**  
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The whole of my Large and Valuable Stock of General Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Felt Hats, Men's Clothing, Etc., is now being offered for sale, at Large Reductions from the ALREADY EXTREMELY MODERATE prices, in order to effect a complete and rapid Clearance.

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**Ladies Underwear and Millinery**  
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The lady performers of the "ROSE MAIDEN" will find a beautiful selection of White Embroidered Skirts, and Artificial Roses suitable for the occasion.

Now opened out a nice lot of this Season's Spring and Summer Mantles, Capes and Jackets, at great Bargains.

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—Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Established 1855. Total assets \$12,000,000/0—  
S. S. & H. C. TAYLOR, Solicitors. Apply to **W. S. ROBERTSON,** Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FUR GOODS.**  
**Ladies' Fur Coats, Capes, Caps, Collars, MUFFS, JACKETS, &c.**  
**Men's Fur Coats, Caps, Mitts, Etc.,**  
A Large Stock to Select from.  
Splendid bargains to be had.  
If you want anything Don't miss this opportunity.

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S. S. Arawa.....April 16.

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Empress of China.....March 5.  
Empress India.....April 2.  
Empress Japan.....April 23.  
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**LITTLE & CO.**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in BRICK, Edmonton, Alberta.

## DRESS MAKING.

Miss Armstrong late of Vancouver, has opened up business over John Cameron's store, Jasper avenue. Having had fifteen years experience she feels confident of being able to give satisfaction. Ladies give her a trial.

## Cowie & Round,

REAL ESTATE LIST FOR JANUARY, 1894.  
Improved farms and selected wild lands near the Towns of

Edmonton, South Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, and St. Albert.  
also in the settlements of Sturgeon River, Clover Bar, Stony Plain, Sandy Lake, Egg Lake and Beaver Lake.

We invite inspection at our office of full descriptive list, from which we quote the following:  
A highly cultivated farm of 320 acres one mile South of railway station \$5,000.  
A splendid 600 acre farm two miles from Town Hall, Edmonton, \$4,000.  
A farm of 147 acres six miles from Edmonton, \$260.  
An excellent farm of 100 acres ten miles from Edmonton, \$200.  
A beautiful farm of 420 acres (three miles from St. Albert) \$3,000.  
Farms from 1/2 of a mile to 50 miles from Railroad station; from 50 to 600 acres in size; from \$3.00 per acre upwards in price; all being the PICK OF THE BEST PART OF CANADA.

## A FEW FARMS TO RENT EDMONTON TOWN PROPERTY

Business Lots on Main Street from \$300 to \$1,000.  
Residential Lots near centre of town \$150; charming sites on H. R. reserve from \$50 upwards; cheap lots north of Main street.  
Houses for sale and to let.  
INVEST NOW BEFORE CERTAIN ADVANCE IN SPRING.  
For full information apply to  
**COWIE & ROUND,**  
Real Estate Brokers.

## THE LONDON TIMES.

A copy of the London, England, Times of January 30th, received by the BULLETIN from T. G. Pearce of Agriola, contains the first article of a series on the Canadian Northwest, which for length, clearness and accuracy of view has never been excelled. The writer has visited the country and knows what he is writing about. Such articles appearing in such a paper must have a very great effect in attracting the favorable attention of settlers and investors of the right class to this country. Lack of space prevents the reproduction of the article entire in these columns. Of emigration the writer says: "If all the emigration agents the continent is by far the best. It is from such that the Northwest is now getting its best impulse. The steamship in which I crossed the Atlantic was carrying many emigrants, chiefly Scotch, to Manitoba and the Territories. It was satisfactory to find that in most cases they were going out on the recommendations of friends who had preceded them. Often in the Far West I met with men and women who were saving their money to bring out relatives, or even in some cases going home to induce them to come out. Emigration effected in this way is of the healthiest kind, and is the best recommendation a country can have." The following is the concluding paragraph of the article:

But the North-Western farmer takes to mixed farming slowly and reluctantly. For this there is at present more than one reason. Labor is often scarce and expensive, and the attention to detail required in mixed farming is therefore rendered difficult. Fencing is necessary with a variety of stock, and fencing in some parts of the treeless prairie country is expensive. On the other hand there is something of the temptation of gambling in wheat raising. With a good season, large crops, and a favorable price, the profits from a few hundred acres of wheat land are very large. As far as one could learn from rather extensive inquiry the production varies all the way from 15 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the nature of the soil and season. The price, too, has varied in different years from 55c to \$1 per bushel for the best grade of grain. In such circumstances the temptation to speculate on the chances of the year is very great. As long, however, as the farmers of the Northwest stake so much upon a single product, so long must they be prepared for great fluctuations of prosperity. Wheat, in sympathy with prices all over the world, has never been so low as during the last two years. I found many a farmer in Manitoba who was getting only 55c a bushel for his wheat, paying at the same time high prices for pork, beef, butter, and other necessary articles of food, brought from Ontario and the United States. That this is bad farming, for which there can be no sufficient excuse, is a lesson which is being slowly but certainly learned. When it has been thoroughly learned—when mixed farming is the rule rather than the exception—I believe that the permanent prosperity of the Northwestern farming district is assured. This was the opinion I found held by men with long experience of the country, such as Governor Schultz and Mr. Greenway, the premier of Manitoba. The risk from frost, if faced with far-sighted energy, does not seem to me so great as the risk from drought in Australia—scarcely greater than the risk from a prolonged wet season in Great Britain. Hence I believe that this vast country will gradually be filled up with a prosperous farming population. The cold winter is not seriously dreaded by the people, and the other seasons give great climatic compensations. During the whole month of October, while I was going westward over the prairies, there was not a drop of rain, while the perfect sunshine which prevailed week after week furnished a striking contrast to the reports of storm and wet and cold which came from England. As I journeyed eastward some weeks later winter was settling down on the land, and at Winnipeg the thermometer had already been at 20 degrees below zero. But there were the same bright sky and sunshine, and the clear cold seemed to give an added activity to people's steps and a buoyancy to their spirits.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The present is the most severe winter that has been experienced in Newfoundland in twenty years.  
C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending February 21 were \$586,000; for the same week last year, \$539,000.  
Battled Herald: Toussaint Lucier of Carleton, was frozen to death last week when travelling between his own place and Duck Lake.  
Prime Albert held a meeting on February 24th to resolve against proposed delay in constructing the Manitoba Northwestern railway to that town and district.  
Free Press: Eight hundred and eighteen hundred entries were made in Manitoba and the Territories by settlers from the United States during the past season, compared with 618 in 1897.

An Ottawa despatch says: Quimet, on being spoken to of the reported resignation of himself, Angers and Castigan, would not deny it, but he remarked that the correspondent was a well informed man. They have created the crisis over the Northwest school ordinance, and Thompson has asked them to grant him sufficient delay to hear from Premier Hanftain in the Northwest, if the authorities will not amend their school act. They have consented. La Minerve, Caron's organ, has an inspired article to-day, in which Editor Senator Tasse says, no matter what happens to individual ministers the Queen's government must be carried on. This means that Tasse is ready to re-place Quimet and that Caron stands by his portfolio.



Sale of Valuable Farming Lands in the Edmonton District.

Public Notice is hereby given that the unsold portion of the Papasenos Indian Reserve will, on and after the 1st February, 1891, be offered for sale at the Dominion Lands Office, Edmonton.

For particulars, application should be made to the above office, or the Indian Office, Regina.

HAYTER REED, Deputy of the Sup. General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, December, 1890.

W. J. RICHARDSON

Commission

—AND—

Manufacturers' Agent.

Office over John Cameron's store.

P. O. Box 25. Edmonton N. W. T.

Sleighs. Sleighs.

—AT—

Walter & Crockett,

UPPER PERRY CROSSING, - EDMONTON.

100 heavy BOB SLEIGHS.

—ALSO—

Light driving Bob Sleighs,

Cutters and Jumpers,

All made from imported material.

Sleighs made to order and to suit customers.

BROWN & CURRY,

DRY GOODS,

Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

and Provisions, Etc.,

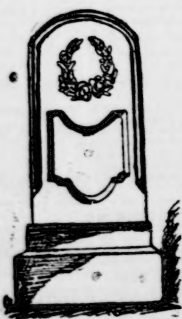
—AT—

Brown & Curry.

—AT—

PORTAGE MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYMER Prop.



Photographs of tombstones and monuments can be seen at my store. Orders solicited. E. RAYMER, Agent at Edmonton.

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN,

(SEMI-WEEKLY)

Telegraphic News,

General News,

Local News,

All the News

104 PAPERS

—IN A YEAR FOR—

\$2.00

News of Edmonton and surroundings up to hour of issue.

News of the world by telegraph up to day of issue and from two to five days ahead of any other paper reaching Edmonton.

Controlled only by the proprietor and therefore always ready and willing to speak out for the good of the town and district.

THE BULLETIN is read more generally throughout the Edmonton district than any other paper.

If you want to do business in the Edmonton district you can reach more of the people with a less expenditure of money through the advertising columns of the BULLETIN than by any other means.

Fair advertising rates charged, and like rates to all parties.

No advertising of a questionable nature admitted if its character is known.

THE BULLETIN Printing office is second to none in the Territories. Only first-class type, machinery and paper employed. Printing of all kinds done promptly, neatly and cheaply. Call and see samples of work, and get prices before ordering your printing elsewhere.

A newspaper is not a producing industry, but if properly conducted it assists and stimulates production and progress more than any other single agency of like cost. Money spent towards the support of a newspaper is almost entirely spent within the town in which the paper is published and is therefore not lost to the business of the town.

The local newspaper represents the district in which it is published to the outside world.

Support your home paper liberally if it deserves support, so that it can give the best possible impression of your town and district as a field for immigration and investment.

There is big money for a new town in having a live and interesting paper.

THE BULLETIN Fills the Bill.

READ IT. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT. ADVERTISE IN IT. Get Your Printing Done by it. In Helping the BULLETIN You Are Helping Yourself.

Cash -:- Cash  
10 Per Cent Off on all  
DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS and SHOES,  
CROCKERY.

A large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS just received.

JOHN CAMERON.

W. G. IBBOTSON,

—GENERAL DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, Etc.

A choice stock of

Garden Seeds

Just received.

MAIN ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

JUST RECEIVED

A large consignment of  
BOOTS and SHOES  
of every kind, and especially light  
SLIPPERS

for ladies or gentlemen in all its line at  
Garipey and Chenier.

H. B. CO.

(Incorporated 1870.)

A full supply of

GROCERIES

and

PROVISIONS

now on hand

Try a

sample can of

COTTONLENE

Cash Paid for Oats

at highest market

prices.

Hudson's Bay Co.

BUTTER.

In large or small quantities  
AT

H. WILSON,

South Edmonton.

RENAUD & KIEL,

Painting and House Decorating  
in all its Branches.

Sign and Carriage Painting  
a specialty.

Main Street, - - - Edmonton.

NOTICE TO

Traders & Collectors  
of Raw Furs.

I beg to state that I am again in the market for the purchase of furs, and would point out the advantage of a least obtaining my valuation before disposing of your furs. Office over J. Cameron's old store.

W. B. STENNETT,

Fur Buyer.

FARMERS !!

ATTENTION !!

T. W. LINES

—WILL PAY—

Spot Cash

FOR ALL KINDS OF  
GRAIN.

OFFICE AT  
W. FIELDER'S Warehouse.

To Land Hunters !!

"The Edmonton District is the best part of Canada."

Such is the British Farmer delegates unanimous report.

The farms we have for sale are the pick of the Edmonton country. They are near the railway, markets, schools, churches and neighbors and at lowest prices and on easiest terms. Come and see our descriptive list.

Those who wish to go further can themselves select 240 acres of vacant Dominion lands, which we will procure for them at \$2 per acre without any residential conditions whatever. This is \$1 per acre cheaper than any other land in the market, and advantage should be taken of the offer while it lasts.

COWIE & ROUND.

LAND OFFICE next block east of Imperial bank,

Main street, Edmonton.



